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10/775,376	02/10/2004	Mark E. Molander	SJ0920030094US1	9933
29683 7590 03/20/2007 HARRINGTON & SMITH, PC 4 RESEARCH DRIVE SHELTON, CT 06484-6212			EXAMINER BRIER, JEFFERY A	
			ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
			2628	

SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD OF RESPONSE	MAIL DATE	DELIVERY MODE
3 MONTHS	03/20/2007	PAPER

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire 6 MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.

Office Action Summary

Application No.

10/775,376

Applicant(s)

MOLANDER ET AL.

Examiner

Jeffery A. Brier

Art Unit

2628

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

- 1) ☐ Responsive to communication(s) filed on ____.
- 2a) ☐ This action is **FINAL**. 2b) ☒ This action is non-final.
- 3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

- 4) ☒ Claim(s) 1-20 is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) ____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) ☐ Claim(s) ____ is/are allowed.
- 6) ☒ Claim(s) 1-20 is/are rejected.
- 7) ☐ Claim(s) ____ is/are objected to.
- 8) ☐ Claim(s) ____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

- 9) ☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) ☒ The drawing(s) filed on 10 February 2004 is/are: a) ☐ accepted or b) ☒ objected to by the Examiner.
Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).
Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
- 11) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

- 12) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
- a) ☐ All b) ☐ Some * c) ☐ None of:
- ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
 - ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. ____.
 - ☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

- | | |
|---|---|
| 1) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Notice of References Cited (PTO-892) | 4) <input type="checkbox"/> Interview Summary (PTO-413)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date. ____. |
| 2) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948) | 5) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Informal Patent Application |
| 3) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO/SB/08)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date ____. | 6) <input type="checkbox"/> Other: ____. |

DETAILED ACTION

Drawings

1. The drawings are objected to because:
block 32 in figure 1 needs a descriptive label;
the shading in figures 1-2B and 5A-9B renders the highlighted areas hard to distinguish from non-highlighted areas; and
the handwritten text in figures 1-9B is difficult to interpret.

Corrected drawing sheets in compliance with 37 CFR 1.121(d) are required in reply to the Office action to avoid abandonment of the application. Any amended replacement drawing sheet should include all of the figures appearing on the immediate prior version of the sheet, even if only one figure is being amended. The figure or figure number of an amended drawing should not be labeled as "amended." If a drawing figure is to be canceled, the appropriate figure must be removed from the replacement sheet, and where necessary, the remaining figures must be renumbered and appropriate changes made to the brief description of the several views of the drawings for consistency. Additional replacement sheets may be necessary to show the renumbering of the remaining figures. Each drawing sheet submitted after the filing date of an application must be labeled in the top margin as either "Replacement Sheet" or "New Sheet" pursuant to 37 CFR 1.121(d). If the changes are not accepted by the examiner, the applicant will be notified and informed of any required corrective action in the next Office action. The objection to the drawings will not be held in abeyance.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 101

2. 35 U.S.C. 101 reads as follows:

Whoever invents or discovers any new and useful process, machine, manufacture, or composition of matter, or any new and useful improvement thereof, may obtain a patent therefor, subject to the conditions and requirements of this title.

3. Claims 1-11 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 101 because the claimed invention is directed to non-statutory subject matter.

In view the "Interim Guidelines for Examination of Patent Applications for Patent Subject Matter Eligibility published on the USPTO website on October 26, 2005,

http://www.uspto.gov/web/offices/pac/dapp/opla/preognotice/guidelines101_20051026.pdf

and published in the OG 22Nov2005

<http://www.uspto.gov/web/offices/com/sol/og/2005/week47/patgupa.htm>).

The following 35 USC 101 rejection is now required.

Applicant's specification defines computer readable medium in paragraph [00025] as " The system 20 may also include a drive 30 for reading removable computer storage media such as magnetic diskettes, optical disks, magnetic tapes, flash memory sticks, and the like. The present invention embodied on a computer readable medium may be within one of those removable mediums, or may be within a non-removable medium such as the memory 28 depicted, or may be stored at a remote memory location such as a server and accessed by the described computer system 20 via a network." Claims 1-11 claims a computer program embodied on a computer readable medium. In view of the specification's "and the like" accessed by the described computer system 20 via a network" these claim "signals" as the computer readable

Art Unit: 2628

medium. In ANNEX IV Computer-Related Nonstatutory Subject Matter of the Interim guidelines a signal is held to be nonstatutory subject matter and since applicants carrier wave is a signal then these claims are nonstatutory.

Applicant should note that amendments to the specification, such as deletion, may introduce new matter into the specification. Thus, an appropriate amendment to the claims is necessary to make the claims statutory.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 112

4. The following is a quotation of the first paragraph of 35 U.S.C. 112:

The specification shall contain a written description of the invention, and of the manner and process of making and using it, in such full, clear, concise, and exact terms as to enable any person skilled in the art to which it pertains, or with which it is most nearly connected, to make and use the same and shall set forth the best mode contemplated by the inventor of carrying out his invention.

5. Claims 10 and 11 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 112, first paragraph, as failing to comply with the written description requirement. The claim(s) contains subject matter which was not described in the specification in such a way as to reasonably convey to one skilled in the relevant art that the inventor(s), at the time the application was filed, had possession of the claimed invention. Claims 10 and 11 claim "modifying a selected event at the chart format" in claim 10 at lines 8-9 and claim "modifying a selected event at the chart format comprises updating the database from the modified selected event" in claim 11 at lines 3-4. Applicants only discusses the claimed modification at paragraph [00010] of applicants specification which states "That is, a user may change a recorded event at the tabular format display, and that change will be automatically reflected in the graphical display." Clearly the type of change is not discussed. Thus,

Art Unit: 2628

applicants claims 10 and 11 are claiming all types of modifications which are not supported by the originally filed specification. LizardTech Inc. v. Earth Resource Mapping Inc., 76 USPQ2d 1724 (Fed. Cir. 2005) and Lizardtech Inc. v. Earth Resource Mapping Inc., 77 USPQ2d 1391 (Fed. Cir. 2006)

6. The following is a quotation of the second paragraph of 35 U.S.C. 112:

The specification shall conclude with one or more claims particularly pointing out and distinctly claiming the subject matter which the applicant regards as his invention.

7. Claim 7 is are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 112, second paragraph, as being indefinite for failing to particularly point out and distinctly claim the subject matter which applicant regards as the invention.

Claim 7 claims "the distinguishing indicia" which lacks antecedent basis in the claim. Furthermore claim 6 clearly claims distinguishing the logged event that pass filtering from the events that do not pass filtering by removing the failed events from the tabular format display. Thus, claim 7 contradicts claim 6 by claiming a distinguishing indicia in the graphical format includes at least one of symbol color and symbol shape since claim 6 claims no indicia is displayed for events that fail the filtering. Additionally in view of Superguide Corp. v. DirecTV Enterprises, Inc., 358 F.3d 870, 69 USPQ2d 1865, 1878 (Fed. Cir. 2004) this phrase is claiming the indicia is several of symbol color and symbol shape.

Superguide Corp. v. DirecTV Enterprises, Inc., 358 F.3d 870, 69 USPQ2d 1865, 1878 (Fed. Cir. 2004).

Page 1878 states:

We agree with DirecTV. The phrase "at least one of" precedes a series of categories of criteria, and the patentee used the term "and" to separate the categories of criteria, which connotes a

Art Unit: 2628

conjunctive list. A common treatise on grammar teaches that “an article of a preposition applying to all the members of the series must either be used only before the first term or else be repeated before each term.” Willaim Strunk, Jr. & E. B. White, *The Elements of Style* 27 (4th ed. 2000). Thus, “[i]n spring, summer, or winter” means “in spring, in summer, or in winter.” *Id.* Applying this grammatical principle here, the phrase “at least one of” modifies each member of the list, i.e., each category in the list. Therefore, the district court correctly interpreted this phrase as requiring that the user select at least one value for each category; that is, at least one of a desired program start time, a desired program end time, a desired program service, and a desired program type.

IPXL Holdings LLC v. Amazon.com Inc., 72 USPQ2d 1469 (DC EVa 2004) makes a decision similar to SuperGuide. Page 1480 states:

The parties dispute whether “user defined transaction information” requires both a “user defined transaction” *and* a “user defined transaction parameter” as Amazon contends, or only one of either a “user defined transaction” *or* a “user defined transaction parameter,” as IPXL contends. For the reasons set forth below, the Court finds that IPXL misreads both the plain words used in the claim as well as Federal Circuit precedent in arguing for its interpretation. In construing the very same language, the Federal Circuit construed “at least one of” to mean what Amazon has argued.

The phrase “at least one of” precedes a series of categories of criteria, and the patentee used the term “and” to separate the categories of criteria, which connotes a conjunctive list. A common treatise on grammar teaches that “an article of a preposition applying to all the members of the series must either be used only before the first term or else be repeated before each term.” William Strunk, Jr. & E.B. White, *The Elements of Style* 27 (4th ed. 2000)... Applying this grammatical principle here, the phrase “at least one of” modifies each member of the list, i.e., each category in the list. Therefore, the district court correctly interpreted this phrase as requiring that the user select at least one value for each category... *SuperGuide Corp. v. DirecTV Enterprises, Inc.*, 358 F.3d 870, 886 [69 USPQ2d 1865] (Fed. Cir. 2004).

CAFC decision *Brown v. 3M*, 265 F.3d 1349, 60 USPQ2d 1375 (Fed. Cir. 2001)

This decision found that the term “or” in claim 16 in the *at least one of two-digit, three-digit, or four-digit year-date representations* phrase is to be read in the alternative when read in

light of the specification. Page 1378 states:

The district court construed the word “or” in claim 16 as meaning that the apparatus was capable of converting “only two-digit, only three-digit, only four-digit, or any combination of two-, three-, and four-digit date-data.” Slip op. at 9. We agree with this construction of the claim, for it is the plain reading of the claim text. These are not technical terms of art, and do not require elaborate interpretation. There is no basis in the specification or prosecution history for reading “or” as “and” — nor does Dr. Brown request such a reading.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 102

8. The following is a quotation of the appropriate paragraphs of 35 U.S.C. 102 that form the basis for the rejections under this section made in this Office action:

A person shall be entitled to a patent unless –

(e) the invention was described in (1) an application for patent, published under section 122(b), by another filed in the United States before the invention by the applicant for patent or (2) a patent granted on an application for patent by another filed in the United States before the invention by the applicant for patent, except that an international application filed under the treaty defined in section 351(a) shall have the effects for purposes of this subsection of an application filed in the United States only if the international application designated the United States and was published under Article 21(2) of such treaty in the English language.

9. Claims 1-7, 9-17, 19, and 20 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(e) as being anticipated by Havekost et al, US Patent No. 7,023,440.

Havekost teaches displaying logged events and corresponding graphical trend chart having event markers and allows the user to interact with the logged events and corresponding graphical trend chart by allowing the user to position a cursor over a logged event or corresponding event marker on the graphical trend chart, column 3 lines 15-30. Havekost also teaches at column 1 line 59 to column 2 line 7 column 6 lines 51-58 filtering events and filtering for alarms and subsequently displaying the filtered events on the graphical trend chart.

A detailed analysis of the claims follows.

Claim 1:

Havekost teaches a computer program embodied on a computer readable medium comprising computer executable instructions (*Column 4 lines 31-46 describes a typical workstation having a 3 gigabyte hard drive and 128 megabytes of main*

Art Unit: 2628

memory and application software preferable written in C++ which inherently is stored the hard drive or main memory or both to allow workstation to perform the application.)

for:

displaying, for each of a plurality of logged events, at least a first portion of the logged event in a tabular format (*Event table 54, see figure 2.*) and at least a second portion of the logged event in a graphical format (*Graphical trend chart 52, see figure 2.*);

in response to at least one event being selected in the tabular format (*Column 3 lines 26-30 discusses in response to the user using a cursor to select an event in the event table 54 the corresponding event in the graphical tend chart 52 is highlighted.*), changing the display of the corresponding at least one event in the graphical format (*Highlighting changes the display of the corresponding event in the graphical trend chart. See applicants claim 9 below.*); and

in response to at least one event being selected in the graphical format (*Column 3 lines 15-25 discusses in response to the user using a cursor to select an event in the graphical tend chart 52 the corresponding event in the event table 54 is highlighted.*), changing the display of the corresponding at least one event in the tabular format (*Highlighting changes the display of the corresponding event in the event table 54. See applicants claim 9 below.*).

Art Unit: 2628

Claim 2:

Havekost teaches the computer program of claim 1 wherein each of the plurality of logged events is displayed in the graphical format as a discrete symbol in a log chart (*Referring to figures 2 and 3 each portion of the trend line (60, 62, 102, 104) may correspond to an event and this portion is a discrete graphical symbol. Alternatively each event marker, 90, 92 shown in figure 2 and 110, 112 shown in figure 3, is a discrete graphical symbol.*), and at least one event being selected in the graphical format comprises at least one discrete symbol being selected in the log chart (*As discussed above when the user interacts with the graphical trend chart by placing a cursor over an event marker the software application will cause the computer to select a corresponding event in the event table.*).

Claim 3:

Havekost teaches the computer program of claim 2 wherein the log chart defines a first axis (*horizontal*) representing time in consecutive discrete time intervals and a second axis (*vertical*), wherein a first and second logged event occurring within a common discrete time interval are displayed as symbols stacked along the second axis (*Trend lines 60, 62, and 64 or 102 and 104 are displayed in the graphical trend chart. When an event occurs at the same time in at least two of trend lines 60, 62, and 64 or in trend lines 102 and 104 then the symbols forming trend lines 60, 62, and 64 or 102 and 104 at that point in time are symbols stacked along the second axis.*). Applicant needs to better claim the symbols.

Art Unit: 2628

Claim 4:

Havekost teaches the computer program of claim 1 further comprising, for each of the plurality of logged events that comprises an alert requiring a user input (*Alarms generally require the attention of the user and the claim does not claim what type of user input is needed, thus, the general knowledge that an alarm requires the attention of the user to determine a course of action meets the "a user input"*), computer executable instructions for displaying said at least first portion of the logged event in the graphical format with an indicia identifying the event as an alert (Filtering for alarms will display in the graphical trend chart an event marker correspond to alarm.).

Claim 5:

Havekost teaches the computer program of claim 1 further comprising computer executable instructions for filtering the plurality of logged events (*Column 6 lines 22-58 discusses allowing the user to filter the events.*), and for automatically distinguishing the logged events that pass the filtering (*Events that pass the filtering are displayed in the event table, see column 6 lines 27-29, and corresponding event markers will be populate the graphical trend chart.*) from the logged events that do not pass the filtering in both the tabular format display and the graphical format display (*The events that do not pass the filtering are not displayed in the event table and thus do not have corresponding event markers in the graphical trend chart.*).

Art Unit: 2628

Claim 6:

Havekost teaches the computer program of claim 5 wherein automatically distinguishing the logged events that pass the filtering from the logged events that do not pass the filtering comprises removing the logged events that do not pass the filtering from at least the tabular format display (*The events that do not pass the filtering are not displayed in the event table and thus do not have corresponding event markers in the graphical trend chart.*).

Claim 7:

Havekost teaches the computer program of claim 6 wherein the distinguishing indicia in the graphical format include at least one of symbol color and symbol shape (*The event markers 90, 92 and 110, 112 have a color and shape.*).

Claim 9:

Havekost teaches the computer program of claim 1 wherein changing the display of the corresponding at least one event comprises highlighting (*Column 3 lines 15-25 discusses in response to the user using a cursor to select an event in the graphical trend chart 52 the corresponding event in the event table 54 is highlighted. Column 3 lines 26-30 discusses in response to the user using a cursor to select an event in the event table 54 the corresponding event in the graphical trend chart 52 is highlighted.*) the corresponding at least one event.

Art Unit: 2628

Claim 10:

Havekost teaches a computer program embodied on a computer readable medium comprising instructions (*Column 4 lines 31-46 describes a typical workstation having a 3 gigabyte hard drive and 128 megabytes of main memory and application software preferable written in C++ which inherently is stored the hard drive or main memory or both to allow workstation to perform the application.*) for:

providing a display of a plurality of recorded events in both a chart format (*Event table 54, see figure 2.*) and a graphical format (*Graphical trend chart 52, see figure 2.*);

in response to selection of an event from the chart format (*Column 3 lines 26-30 discusses in response to the user using a cursor to select an event in the event table 54 the corresponding event in the graphical tend chart 52 is highlighted.*), visually accentuating the event in both the chart format and the graphical format (*Selecting the event in the event table 54 visually accentuates the selected event and highlighting visually accentuates the corresponding event in the graphical trend chart 52. See applicants claim 9 above.*);

in response to selection of an event from the graphical format (*Column 3 lines 15-25 discusses in response to the user using a cursor to select an event in the graphical tend chart 52 the corresponding event in the event table 54 is highlighted.*), visually accentuating the event in both the chart format and the graphical format (*Selecting the event in the graphical trend chart 52 visually accentuates the selected event and highlighting visually accentuates the corresponding event in the event table 54. See applicants claim 9 above.*); and

in response to modifying a selected event at the chart format (*Applicants specification only discusses modifying a selected event at paragraph [00010] and does not describe the type of modification and this claim does not claim the type of modification, thus, addition or removal of an event by filtering would meet this claim limitation. Column 6 lines 22-58 discusses allowing the user to filter the events. Additionally modifying displayed view of the event table 54 and graphical trend chart 52 and saving these user defined preferences meet this claim limitation.*), changing the display of the selected event in the graphical format to reflect the modification (*Events that pass the filtering are displayed in the event table, see column 6 lines 27-29, and corresponding event markers will be populate the graphical trend chart. Events that do not pass the filtering are not displayed in the event table and thus do not have corresponding event markers in the graphical trend chart. Modifying displayed view of the event table 54 and graphical trend chart 52 changes the display of the selected event in the graphical trend chart 52, see column 7 lines 10-30.*).

Claim 11:

Havekost teaches the computer program of claim 10 wherein providing a display of a plurality of recorded events comprises populating said display from a separate database (306, 302, 304) of recorded events (*See column 6 lines 12-30.*), and wherein modifying a selected event at the chart format comprises updating the database from the modified selected event (*Column 7 lines 22-25 discusses storing the modified displayed view in file 316.*) and subsequently refreshing the graphical format from the

Art Unit: 2628

updated database (*Subsequent viewing of the modified chart is read from file 316, column 7 lines 22-28, since the saved file is for later use.*).

Claims 12-17 and 19:

These claims are method claim versions of computer readable claims 1-6 and 9 respectively because they claim the same functions, thus, they claims 12-17 and 19 are rejected for the same reasons given for claims 1-6 and 9.

Claim 20:

Havekost teaches a system for coupling a tabular display of data (*Event table 54, see figure 2.*) to a graphical display of data (*Graphical trend chart 52, see figure 2.*) comprising:

a computer readable first memory to store a plurality of recorded events, each event having a first portion of data fields (*Events stored in event database 302.*) and a second portion of data fields (*Trends stored in trend database 304.*) (*The database which stores the events has first (for example database 302) and second (for example database 304) portions. See figure 2 which shows each event record 1, 2, 3, 4, and 5 having a first portion associated with event table 54 and a second portion associated with the graphical trend chart 52.*) wherein at least one data field is within both the first and second portion (*At least one of the data fields which correspond to events is present in both databases 302 and 304 and which is presented to the user in both graphical trend chart 52 and event table 54.*);

a processor (*Workstation 10 comprises a PC which inherently has a processor, see column 4 lines 31-32.*) coupled to said first memory (*See figure 6 which illustrates a first memory comprising databases 302, 304, 306, 316, 318 that stores the events and trend chart and the discussion at column 7 lines 10-30.*) to arrange the first portion into a tabular format (*corresponding to event table 54.*) and the second portion into a graphical format (*corresponding to graphical trend chart 52.*), said formats combined into an output signal that enables a monitor (*See figure 1 which shows the PC as having a monitor which inherently receives a video signal from the computer of the PC.*) to simultaneously display said tabular format and said graphical format (*See figure 2 which shows Graphical trend chart 52 and Event table 54 displayed simultaneously.*);

an input (*Figure 1 shows the PC as having a keyboard and mouse which the user uses in selecting events.*) coupled to said processor to receive a first (*User selecting an event in the event table 54 produces an user input.*) and a second (*User selecting an event in the graphical trend chart 52 produces an user input.*) user input that respectively selects a first (*an event in event table 54.*) and a second (*an event in graphical trend chart 52.*) portion of a recorded event, and a third user input that filters the plurality of events according to one of said data fields (*The user may filter the events in event database 302.*);

a computer readable second memory coupled to said processor to store computer instructions to:

in response to each of said first and second user inputs, alter the output signal so that the recorded event selected by said user input is visually offset (*Highlighting is a*

Art Unit: 2628

form of visual offset. See applicants claim 9 above.) from other recorded events in both the tabular format and the graphical format (Selecting the event in the event table 54 visually accentuates the selected event and highlighting visually accentuates the corresponding event in the graphical trend chart 52.) (Selecting the event in the graphical trend chart 52 visually accentuates the selected event and highlighting visually accentuates the corresponding event in the event table 54.); and

in response to the third user input, alter the output signal so that only a subset of the plurality of recorded events that is consistent with said third user input are included in said output signal (*Column 6 lines 22-58 discusses allowing the user to filter the events. Events that pass the filtering are displayed in the event table, see column 6 lines 27-29, and corresponding event markers will be populate the graphical trend chart. The events that do not pass the filtering are not displayed in the event table and thus do not have corresponding event markers in the graphical trend chart. The display of the changes in the displayed event table 54 and graphical trend chart 52 require altering the output signal sent to the monitor.*).

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

10. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

11. Claims 8 and 18 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Havekost et al, US Patent No. 7,023,440 in view of Raboczi et al., US Patent Application No. 2003/0061209.

Claim 8:

Havekost does teach the computer program of claim 1, however, Havekost does not teach further comprising:

in response to a user positioning an indicator at an event in the graphical format, displaying a tooltip proximal to the event in the graphical format that includes a text entry of the first portion .

Raboczi et al., US Patent Application No. 2003/0061209, teaches in paragraphs [0080] and [0082] a tooltip and in paragraph [0082] mirroring in a tooltip the number corresponding to a bar graph 102. The tool tip displays information from a first portion of the data field which corresponds to a second portion of the data field used to form the graphical portion of the bar graph.

Thus, when a tooltip of the type shown by Raboczi to be old and well known is used in Havekost to allow the user to view information pertaining to an event, the second portion of the data field such as database 304 used to generate the event in the graphical trend chart 52 is used as a link to the first portion of the data field such as database 302 that has the event information for event table 54. This will allow the tooltip to display a numerical value of the event the cursor is hovering over.

Raboczi suggests modifying Havekost because it teaches to one of ordinary skill in the graph art that a tooltip is useful in giving the user information about an item on the graph.

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of applicants invention to add a tooltip to Havekost because this will allow the user to gain information about an event on the graphical trend chart.

Claims 18:

This claim is a method claim versions of computer readable claim 8 because they claim the same functions, thus, claim 18 is rejected for the same reasons given for claim 8.

Conclusion

12. The prior art made of record and not relied upon is considered pertinent to applicant's disclosure.

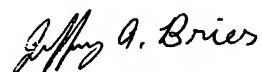
Meyringer US Patent 7,050,056 teaches at column 4 line 20 to column 5 line 6 using a tool tip in a Gantt Chart to allow the user to view information concerning objects of the Gantt Chart.

Malik, US Patent No. 7,071,940, teaches correlating corresponding points on different graphs.

Art Unit: 2628

13. Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Jeffery A Brier whose telephone number is (571) 272-7656. The examiner can normally be reached on M-F from 7:00 to 3:30. If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Michael Razavi, can be reached at (571) 272-7664. The fax phone Number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free).



Jeffery A Brier
Primary Examiner
Division 2628